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The Hongkong Telegraph

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July 11, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 79 2 p.m. 86
Humidity 91 73

July 11, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 87
Humidity 92 74

WEATHER FORECAST
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Barometer 29.50

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THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1918.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

ALLIED PIN-PRICKS IN THE WEST.

Another Advance by French Troops.

London, July 9.
A French communique states:—Between Montdidier and the Oise we carried out, at 3.30 this morning, a local operation west of Antheuil on a front of two and a half miles. Supported by tanks, we penetrated the enemy's lines. We carried Porto Farm and Des Loges Farm. We advanced over a mile at certain points. An enemy attack on Des Loges Farm was repulsed. We have maintained all our gains up to the present. We have taken 450 unwounded prisoners, including fourteen officers.
South of the Aisne, the artillery duel continued actively during the night in the region of Ohavigny Farm, where we progressed, taking a score of prisoners. There is reciprocal artillery firing west and north of Chateau-Thierry, especially on Hill 204.

THE DUTCH CONVOY CONCESSION.

Not to be Considered a Precedent.

London, July 9.
In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that nothing which had occurred in connection with the Dutch Convoy could be regarded as an abandonment or modification of the rights of search, the vital importance of which the Government fully recognised. The Government agreed, as a special act of courtesy towards Holland, to allow the convoy to pass, provided that passengers were confined to Netherlands Government officials and their families and that no enemy goods or mails be carried, conditions to which Holland agreed. Holland had secured considerably more than was obtainable by right of search. Holland had been informed that this must not be regarded as a precedent.

GERMAN FOREIGN SECRETARY.

Resignation Accepted by the Kaiser.

London, July 9.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen, the Wolf Bureau announces that the Kaiser has accepted Baron von Kuhlmann's resignation. Herr von Hintze, the German Ambassador at Christiania, (and formerly of Peking) is mentioned as his successor.

A GERMAN STORY.

Alleged Bombing of British Submarines.

London, July 9.
A Berlin message received in Amsterdam states that German aeroplanes bombed, machine-gunned and severely damaged two British submarines on the 6th instant off the mouth of the Thames. Destroyers were seen towing in the submarines, one in an alleged sinking condition.

IRISH CORPORAL'S COURT-MARTIAL.

London, July 9.
The Court-Martial of Corporal Dowling has been concluded. Accused did not give evidence, but his Counsel addressed the Court. The findings will be promulgated in due course.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

A Success for the Czech-Slovaks.

London, July 9.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Vladivostok, the Czech-Slovaks under General Dietrichs, after disarming Bolsheviks there, moved westward and encountered near Nikolaevsk a large force of Austro-German prisoners and Bolshevik troops. The battle resulted in a heavy defeat of the enemy, with big losses. General Dietrichs occupied Nikolaevsk and disarmed the population.

ZEEBRUGGE AND OSTEND AGAIN BOMBED.

London, July 9.
The Admiralty announces that aircraft between July 4 and July 7 dropped six tons of bombs on Zeebrugge and the docks at Ostend and Bruges. They also bombed four destroyers and four torpedo boats near Zeebrugge. Sixteen hostile machines attacked one of our formations. We destroyed three and drove down three. All our machines returned. Seven hostile machines attacked three of our large aeroplanes and during a fifteen minutes' engagement two enemy machines were destroyed.

THE CONVOY SYSTEM.

London, July 9.
In the House of Commons, Sir Leo Chiozza Money said that the results of ocean conveying of merchant vessels continues to improve. Over thirty and a half million of Allied and neutral gross tonnage had been conveyed home since July, 1917, with losses at 1.31 per cent. Foodstuffs for Home lost since January, 1918, amounted to only 1.4 per cent.

THE NEW FOOD CONTROLLER.

London, July 9.
The Press Bureau announces that Mr. J. R. Clynes has been appointed Food Controller.

THE DOMINION STATESMEN.

London, July 10.
After the visit to the Western Front of all the Dominion representatives, their Majesties will entertain to dinner the following at Buckingham Palace to-night:—Sir Robert Borden, Mr. Massey, Mr. Cook, Mr. Smith, Mr. Meighen, Mr. Oslder and the Maharaja of Patiala, the remainder dining on July 12.

CONSTANTINOPLE BOMBED.

London, July 9.
A Turkish communique states:—Five enemy aeroplanes bombed Constantinople on the 7th instant, but the damage was nil.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE ITALIAN SUCCESS IN ALBANIA.

Over Thirteen Hundred Prisoners.

London, July 9.
An Italian official message states:—The Albanian action continues. On the left wing, after artillery preparation in which British monitors effectively participated, infantry from the Lower Vojussa carried, after a bitter struggle, the heights between Lervani and Pojuni Monastery. Meanwhile the cavalry attacked the enemy at the rear and destroyed several bridges at Metali. We captured Fieri and also the strongly defended positions of Ostaplava and Corocof, also the heights of Ostadavris at the head of Tomorica. The prisoners captured now exceed thirteen hundred.

Austrian Admissions.

London, July 9.
An Austrian wireless official message states:—The pressure of the enemy forces advancing across the V. jass continues. There has been fighting to the south-west of Berat, in connection with which the French gained ground on the Upper Devoli.

GALLANT INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS.

London, July 11.
The Gazette announces that the following awards have been made to officers of the Indian Army:—
Bar to Distinguished Service Order.—Lieutenant-Col. G. A. Beatty. When the regiment to which he went in support was held up in an attack he led his regiment forward at a gallop under heavy machine-gun and rifle fire. He occupied an important position, enabling another regiment to take the objective. His quick decision and skilful handling of his men resulted in an important success.
Bar to Distinguished Service Order.—Major George Knowles. He took command of his regiment when his Commander had become a casualty. He remained in command, though wounded, and made most skilful dispositions. He clung to his position most determinedly though surrounded on all sides until relieved. He showed great ability and courage.

Bar to Distinguished Service Order.—Major A. M. Mills. When his squadron in an attack was forced to withdraw a short distance owing to heavy casualties, he reorganised and led them forward with great skill and determination. He captured the objective.
Officers mentioned for valuable services in the War are Colonels W. F. Oshness, S. L. Oraster, Sir R. Ross and Lieut. Col. Sir S. B. Thornhill.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIAN UNREST.

State of Siege at Moscow.

Basle, July 9.
A telegram from Berlin states that a state of siege was proclaimed in Moscow on the 7th. The railwaymen refused to strike as requested by the Socialists on the eve of the revolt. The station, telegraphs and post office were re-captured from the Socialists by the Bolsheviks in the morning. Count Mirbach was murdered by terrorist members of the party in order to provoke the annulment of the Brest-Litovsk Treaty.
Rumours of revolution in Petrograd and Jaroslavl are denied by the Government.

Recalling the Past.

Paris, July 8.
The "Petit Journal" states that Count Mirbach when at the German Legation at Athens was the real Premier of Greece and, with the assistance of the notorious Herz Schenk, caused all the misfortunes of General Sarrail's army. He was sent to Russia to act similarly.

Ukrainian Government Resigns.

Amsterdam, July 9.
The Ukrainian Government has resigned.

GERMANY'S GRAVE FOOD SITUATION.

Amsterdam, July 8.
In the Reichstag, the Centrist Herr Matzinger called attention to the grave food situation. The Socialist Herr Weese said that certain circles, including the Kaiser, had no idea of the misery of the masses forty-seven per cent. of whom earned under four marks a day (Sensation). He finally declared that the shortening of the war would be a greater economic gain than the conquest of any provinces (loud Socialist applause). The speeches of Herr Matzinger and Herr Weese were in reply to an announcement by the Food dictator that the harvest would not fulfil anticipations and meatless weeks would be necessary.

AN AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE?

Turin, July 8.
General Ludendorff recently visited the Trentino and ordered preparations for a new Austrian offensive to be hastened. Large Austrian reinforcements have concentrated at Innsbruck and Trent. The Swiss frontier is closed.

SPANISH ESPIONAGE BILL.

Madrid, July 9.
As the first application of the Espionage Law the Ministry has prohibited publication of news of the movements of merchantmen.

IRISH RECRUITING.

London, July 9.
Colonel Lynch has written to Ex-President Roosevelt inviting him to Ireland to help in recruiting. He says he would like General Joffre and a contingent of French heroes to visit Ireland and help.

EXCHANGE OF WAR PRISONERS.

London, July 8.
In the Reichstag War Minister Stein said: Germany accepted the conditions whereby exchanged Anglo-French and German war prisoners would be re-employed.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

German Retaliation Difficult.

London, July 9.
Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, wiring to-day, says: The spell of dry weather was broken on the night of the 8th in violent thunder-storms ending in a terrific hailstorm. The only retaliation the enemy has hitherto attempted for the Australian success at Villers Bretonnoux has taken the form of heavy mine-warfare fire. The prisoners captured in this sector pay a high tribute to the weight and accuracy of our shell fire in consequence of which they were without rations for two days whereby their moral was sensibly lowered.

Prisoners also reported considerable confusion in the rear of the line. So difficult was the rationing of the German outpost line in face of our fire that the enemy was forced to use aeroplanes as supply lorries, a box of bully beef and biscuits being dropped mistakenly from a hostile low flying plane on one of our forward posts. This is the first time such a practice has been followed on the western front.

Another British Raid.

London, July 9.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The Londoners successfully raided eastward of Arras imprisoning a few. The enemy's artillery is active against the positions recently captured southward of the Somme.

INDEPENDENCE DAY IN PARIS.

Paris, July 8.
Independence Day was marked by great enthusiasm. The most stirring feature was the march past of Franco-American troops, amid a storm of cheers, down the Avenue du President Wilson, the naming of which evoked the most cordial pro-American speeches.
The American Chamber of Commerce banqueted the workers of the Cabinet, Allied Ambassadors and Franco-American prominent personages. In the course of his address the Chairman stated that the American Naval shipyards had to-day simultaneously launched one hundred ships, aggregating half a million tons.

DEALING WITH ALIEN ENEMIES.

London, July 8.
The Premier, who has been investigating the alien question, recommends the immediate internment of all male enemy aliens over eighteen unless there is medical or other definite cause for exemption, the repatriation of women of enemy origin except those whose husbands are exempted from internment, the immediate dismissal of all persons of enemy origin employed in Government offices, the prompt closing of enemy businesses and all changes of names by persons of enemy origin since August, 1914, to be inoperative until six months after the war.

THE ROYAL SILVER WEDDING.

London, July 8.
Replying to an Address of Congratulation from the Imperial Conference on the occasion of their silver wedding testifying to the constant and increasing affection of the people at home and overseas, their Majesties say that no congratulations are more warmly appreciated and they pray that peace may soon be restored, bringing reunion and home life which is the basis of the well being of the Empire.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, July 10.
The silver market is quiet.

U. S. HELP FOR RUSSIA.

League's Plan Endorsed by the President.

Washington, May 3.—America isn't going to abandon Russia. On the contrary, there has now been organised a movement official in character but the scope and purposes of which have the approval and endorsement of the President Wilson that will attempt to bring moral and material aid to the struggling democracy in as effective a manner as circumstances will permit. Such pictures as Herman Bernstein painted in his cablegram to the New York Herald to-day of a starving and helpless people in Russia emphasise more than ever the mission of the American League to Aid and Co-operate with Russia which has just been formed. Dr. Frank J. Goodnow, the head of Johns Hopkins University, formerly adviser to the Chinese Government, and a man commanding international respect, has been elected president. Col. William Boyce Thompson, of the Red Cross Mission to Russia, Oscar Straus, Frederic O. Howe, James Duncan, and George D. Whaley are the other officers with Herbert L. Carpenter, of New York, chairman of an executive committee that

includes some of the most prominent men in this country, men familiar with Russian problems and international affairs, men of radical views as well as conservative opinion, men who have friends among the Russian leaders and men who have influence with Russians in this country.

President Wilson said recently in an address to Congress that "the treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations in the months to come will be the acid test of their good will, of their comprehension of her needs as distinguished from their own interests, and of their intelligent and unselfish sympathy."

It is to put that doctrine into practical effect that the League has been organised. With the possible exception of the League to Enforce Peace, it is probable that no American organisation will be of more importance than this new body. Its significance is big. In the first place, the American people must be made to understand Russia and the problems of the new democracy. There can be no lasting peace unless Russian questions are settled right. The negotiations at Brest-Litovsk are perhaps little understood by many Americans. When the time comes for America to exert her moral aid, public opinion in this country should be brought to bear intelligently on

DONT FORGET.

TO-DAY.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
TO-MORROW.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

War Bread for King Victor.

Sturdily the Italian people in the foothills and mountains of Northern Italy are meeting the demands of the war. During the recent period of chilly weather, lack of fuel made it necessary that all buildings, public and private, be unheated. There were a few who grumbled, and one grumbler received this reply from a Government official: "We are sorry to deny you fuel, but the rule admits of no exceptions and applies to all, even to the King, who himself chooses to go without fuel at the royal establishments in order that he may observe the same regime that the war imposes on his people." King Victor Emmanuel also eats the war bread which is furnished the army and civilian population. Recently he roundly rebuked an innkeeper who had served him with white instead of war bread.

the problems of our sister democracy. In the second place, there are groups of Russians and other foreign-born in this country who can be organised and exert an influence on the leaders in Russia by making them understand American purposes. Germany employed a number of Russian agitators who had lived in America to carry on a propaganda charging the United States with hypocrisy and selfishness.

Russians who have enjoyed American freedom, and whose word means something to their brethren at home, can now be mobilised to offset German propaganda. This is a phase of the work in which George Orrell, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, has taken an important part, as he is in close touch with the new League. In the third place, there is a work to be carried on in Russia through Americans not of Russian extraction, but whose business connections have given them prestige in Russia.

Then there are railroad organisations and co-operative groups in Russia which feel a kinship with American bodies of similar object. In short, every influence that can help Russia is to be used by the League to create a more friendly feeling between the Russian and American peoples than has prevailed.

No man can predict what the usefulness of the organisation will be, but it may conceivably become very valuable from a military point of view before the war is over. Suppose that after the fighting dies down on the western front the Germans resume their conquest of Russia and threaten communications to India and the Far East. Suppose that the Russians themselves would welcome military aid from the Allies, and an expedition of Americans, British, French, and Japanese is organised, and large bodies of Entente troops are sent to the eastern front to combat the advance of the Germans. Such an institution as the League above mentioned would be of incalculable value in removing any wrong impressions that the Germans might seek to spread as an offset to the Entente efforts.

The Russians will believe the man in whom they have confidence and the American League to Aid and Co-operate with Russia will mobilise all the elements in this country in whom the Russian leaders do have confidence.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Rubber Controller.

In the House of Commons, in replying to Major-General Sir Ivor Phillipps, Sir Albert Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, stated that no decision had been taken to appoint a Rubber Controller but the situation regarding rubber was being carefully watched in case some measure of control should become necessary.

American Society Wedding.

New York, 30th May.—In the early part of June, on a date which has not been announced, Mrs. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, who was made a widow by the sinking of the Lusitania in 1915, will be married to Mr. Ray Baker, Director of the Mint. The announcement was made in Washington yesterday by Mrs. Vanderbilt's father, Capt. Isaac E. Emerson of Baltimore. The wedding will take place at Homewood, Mrs. Vanderbilt's country place in Lenox, and will be attended only by a small group of the friends of Mr. Baker and Mrs. Vanderbilt. After a wedding trip in the West Mr. and Mrs. Baker will make their home in Washington. Mr. Baker, who is from Nevada, was made Director of the Mint by President Wilson in 1917. He was secretary to the American Embassy in Petrograd while George T. Marva was Ambassador, and in 1915 made a trip around the world in order to carry important despatches from Petrograd to Washington.

Teuton Population Declining.

London, 2nd June.—The drain of man power, the fall in the number of births, and the loss of population through sickness and underfeeding, are felt more severely by the Central Powers than by the peoples of the Entente. While the annual gain of population in Germany, Austria and Hungary has given place to a serious loss, the peoples of the Entente have suffered a very small diminution in comparison. Great Britain's total population has so far remained at about the same figure, gains balancing losses. The rate of increase in the United States has not been affected at all. As the war goes on this growing disparity in the losses of population between the Central Powers and the peoples fighting them is likely to increase. If the war continues into next year the population of the German Empire, on which reliance has been placed for the enlargement of Germany's prosperity and industry and for repairing the injury to trade and commerce after the war, will have lost 10 per cent. of its numbers, and a still greater proportion of its industrial strength. The German Empire, which in June, 1919, should have had 72,000,000 of people, will have no more than 64,500,000. Germany as a whole will have 5 per cent. less population than when the war began.

Welfare of Working Classes.

The Japanese Government has established what is called the Relief Work Investigation Council under the control of the Home Minister. A committee of twenty-two men has been appointed to carry on the work of investigation. Dr. Shigejuro Ogawa, one of the committeemen, who is interested in social work, says that, broadly speaking, the object of the newly-created Council is to promote the welfare of the working classes. "As circumstances in Japan and foreign countries are different," he continued in an interview with the *Asahi*, "it will not be possible to readily transplant foreign systems to Japanese soil, however they may be well adapted to the foreign countries, and it will be necessary for Japan to devise a system of her own. As the first step toward the realization of its object the Council will try to bring about the unification of the work carried on independently by various bodies interested in social work. Much labour and energy is devoted to social work by these organisations and quite a large amount of money is invested in them but no result commensurate with the labour is obtainable. This may be attributed to the lack of proper control. The committee therefore will set about to contrive the unification of work now carried on by the different bodies."

NOTICES.

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ANGLO-JAPANESE
RELATIONS.

Interesting Japanese Press
Comment.

It is interesting to note that the *Yamato*, which came in such notoriety some time ago by publishing one article after another from Japanese publicists condemning the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, now comes forward as an enthusiastic advocate of the Alliance in welcoming Prince Arthur of Connaught to these shores. All the Japanese papers express cordial greetings to the distinguished visitor, but the article appearing in the *Tokyo Journal* mentioned is the longest of all.

After welcoming his Royal Highness in very warm terms, the *Tokyo Journal* proceeds to say that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is not simply a mighty diplomatic factor, but is "fast acquiring an immense moral value. The Japanese do not look on the compact simply from the point of utilising it to serve their interests, but support it with intense eagerness, unmixing with any considerations of self-interest, under the conviction that it will and ought to be maintained for ever. This conviction of the Japanese is too firm to be shaken by any Chinese or party influences."

The *Tokyo Journal* then goes on to dwell upon what Japan has done in the Allied cause since the outbreak of the war, without any intention of seeking the least remuneration for her services or of serving selfish ends, and declares he is a man entirely incapable of grasping the true facts who, in the face of this convincing proof of Japan's loyalty to the Alliance, ventures to suspect the cordial relations between Japan and Britain.

The Anglo-Japanese Alliance has for its prime object the maintenance of peace in the Far East, and no one dreamed, before the war broke out, that Japan would be called upon to discharge the duties she is actually fulfilling at present in an endeavour to remove the German peril. That Japan showed no hesitation in undertaking these duties clearly indicates how she is actuated by the lofty motive of standing staunchly by the Alliance. Had she entertained any base motive of serving her selfish ends by taking advantage of the world commotion, the *Tokyo Journal* continues, she would have remained neutral and made strenuous efforts either to promote her commercial interests or to satisfy her political ambitions. Such underhand dealings were, however, out of the question for the Japanese, whose characteristic it is to value faith and probity before everything else.

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No country is entirely free from a small section of people who make it their business to go against the trend of the times, and to oppose the policy of their Governments, proceeds the *Yamato*, but it is a striking fact that not a single voice has ever been raised among the 70,000,000 Japanese against the Anglo-Japanese Alliance (1). Some criticisms, it true, have been made in Japan regarding the compact, but it must be noted that these criticisms have by no means aimed at the recision of the Alliance, their object being to effect a revision or improvement of the compact. The fact must not be lost sight of in this respect that these criticisms have been always prompted by misgivings or misunderstandings on the part of the British. For instance, the hostile attitude of British residents in China towards Japan's policy, the anti-Japanese propaganda in Australia and Canada, prior to the outbreak of the war, and the measures taken by the British authorities in India disadvantageous to Japanese economic development, have furnished Japanese publicists with motives for demanding a revision of the Alliance.

Nothing does more harm to international relations than estrangement between nations arising from misgivings, misunderstandings, or the evil machinations of enemy subjects. Japan has been charged with aggressive designs towards China, by some foreigners, and her relations with India have been regarded with suspicion by other foreign critics. People who entertain any such suspicions are grappling with mere shadows. It is absurd to attribute to Japan, who is doing her utmost to further the Allied cause, evil designs disadvantageous to the Allied interests. If the Japanese were permeated with such aggressive ideas as the Germans, it would be quite an easy thing for them to adopt towards China such a policy as Germany has pursued and is pursuing in dealing with Russia. They could, with equal ease, bring India under their sway. The Japanese, however, conclude the *Yamato*, have too much regard for justice, good faith, and equity to stoop to such mean measures.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Symbol of Longevity. A large tortoise (which the Japanese look upon as a symbol of longevity) was found in the inner moat near the Imperial Palace, Tokio, on the 25th ultimo, which happened to be the Empress's birthday. The lucky find was reported to the Emperor, who ordered that it be set free in the moat in front of the well-known Double Bridge in the Imperial Palace grounds.

Honouring Sir W. Wilkinson. The Indian Community of Hankow recently presented Sir William Wilkinson with a silver flagon and a pair of silver cups. The flagon was inscribed "Presented to Sir William Wilkinson as a token of esteem by the Indian Community of Hankow," and the beautiful gift was accompanied by a letter expressing their loyalty to the Crown and their gratitude to the departing Consul General.

NOTICE.

G. R.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 15th day of July, 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Conduit Road, in the Colony of Hongkong for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

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5	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1	10,000	10	100
6	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1	10,000	10	100
7	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1	10,000	10	100
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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1918.

MONARCHY AND DEMOCRACY.

The Prime Minister's very fine tribute to the high position which our King and Queen occupy in the minds and hearts of the British people in this the sixth year of their reign and in their Silver Wedding year, will, as we pointed out in yesterday's issue, find an echo in the hearts of their subjects throughout the Empire and the world. Particularly interesting and arresting was one sentence in Mr. Lloyd George's eulogy of their Majesty—interesting, chiefly, because it referred to the monarchical system of government which, as the Prime Minister reminded us, is probably more unstable to-day than ever it was. "When thrones were tottering and falling in other lands," said the Premier, "the British Throne was more firmly established than ever on the only sure foundation, namely, on the lasting affection and goodwill of the people." That such is the case, none are more likely to concur than those who have observed the steady growth in popularity that has attended their Majesty's reign, particularly since the war, and who have contrasted it with the widespread belief that prevailed regarding the probable collapse of the Monarchical idea in England as elsewhere in the not distant future.

Appropos of this, a book published recently and entitled "The Monarchy in Politics" has many passages that are well worthy of perusal. It is chiefly interesting as affording a striking contrast to the gradually waning power of Monarchy compared with what it is to-day in most Kingdoms with what it was a decade or two ago. As the writer points out, no period of history is marked by a more marvellous extension of the British dominions and of a national prosperity than from 1760 to 1901; yet the same period lends no support to the common idea that the Constitutional system has worked with invariable smoothness. Friction, indeed, had been its constant feature. It is very possible that no other system could have worked with less and that any other might have worked with more, but the admission should not cover the weak points which the experience of four reigns has detected. The period referred to shows a striking loosening of that tendency to an almost objectivity which was so ably displayed in the days of Lord Chatham and by no one more notably than by him. Modern statesmen no longer exonerate their letters to the Sovereign by flinging themselves at the feet of Majesty; and Ministers, as indeed Mr. Lloyd George makes clear enough, though still servants of the Crown, regard themselves more justly as servants of the nation. Thus Monarchy in England, like everything else, has undergone a change for the better by the strengthening of the Democratic idea and by our Sovereigns falling gracefully in with the spirit of the times.

As to the merits and demerits of Monarchy and Republicanism much has been written, and the fact is that neither of these forms of government is free from special defects. Hence the claim may be the wiser one that it is better to try to clear existing Governments of admitted imperfections than to face the risks of a total change of form. The imperfections of the British political system are perhaps only more obvious than those of our neighbours. They are, chiefly, the danger of flagrant political differences on foreign or domestic affairs between the Crown and the country, the great power still claimed, and, until quite recently, sometimes exercised, by the Crown over foreign policy; its power to check or prevent legislation it dislikes, the difficult relationship between the Crown and its Ministers, due often to personal antipathy; and the danger of the Crown being dragged from a position of neutrality to one of keen partisanship. And these difficulties seem to be too dependent on the chance of individual character to admit of easy remedy. But against such defects must be set certain broad facts which may be fairly quoted on the credit side of our system to the present time. Under it many a political crisis has been weathered and actual revolution has been avoided. Though desirable legislation has often been thwarted by past monarchs, much also has been accomplished or even facilitated by them without any friction whatever. In bringing about this very desirable state of affairs no occupant of the British throne has been so signally successful as King George the Fifth, who, along with his Consort, has shown admirable and far-sighted tact in taking a silent but prominent part in what was little short of being a silent revolution, by which Democracy once and for all became the paramount power of the United Kingdom and the British Empire.

The Tribunal Delays.

It is satisfactory to see that, following our comments of a couple of days since regarding the inconvenience caused by the late hour at which the Tribunal has been opening its sittings, the Chairman has made an appeal which should effect a material improvement in this regard. The delays, it seems, have been wholly due to the fact that papers regarding the day's cases have been sent in at the last moment, and as these have necessarily had to be considered, the Tribunal has been unable to sit at the appointed hour. When a man is called to appear before the Tribunal he is served with forms which have to be sent in some days before the actual sitting, and it is only reasonable that at the same time all other papers connected with his particular case should accompany these sheets—in the first place, because it enables the Tribunal to become acquainted with the full facts; and, secondly, because it obviates those irritating delays which have been complained of, and for which the members of the Tribunal have not been responsible. We therefore hope that, in their own interests and for the sake of general public convenience, those affected will bear in mind the request which the Chairman of the Tribunal made at yesterday's sitting.

Hopeful Signs.

The military strength which the Czechoslovaks are gathering to themselves in Russian territory looks like being a considerable factor in the ultimate salvation of that unhappy country. Recently we gave some particulars of the manner in which these troops, assisted by British and Japanese forces, obtained possession of Vladivostok, and now are informed that they have advanced from that point and inflicted a heavy defeat on a large Austro-German and Bolshevik force and occupied the town of Nikolaevsk. They have also disarmed the Bolsheviks at Vladivostok. These are facts of much significance and importance, and they prompt the hope that even yet out of the medley of Russian affairs there will arise a body of men strong enough to save the country from Bolshevism and from enemy intrigue and to initiate something like a reign of good-ordered government. The future of the movement will be watched with deep interest.

The New Food Controller.

A Commoner, Mr. J. R. Clynes, who is not only a member of the House of Commons but is also a Labour member of that body, succeeds two members of the House of Lords—Lord Devonport and the late Lord Rhonda—in the somewhat thankless office of Food Controller. Mr. Clynes, who represents N. E. Manchester in the Labour interest and was born in Oldham in 1886, is unquestionably a son of Lancashire. On Lord Rhonda becoming Minister of Food last year, Mr. Clynes was appointed his Parliamentary Secretary, and in that capacity was eminently successful. His appointment to the higher office testifies that such is the case, and that the appointment is likely to meet with universal approval is very probable. The new Minister of Food is, like the Prime Minister himself, a son of the common people, and, therefore, in his new office, which deals with a matter of very much concern to the masses, he should be able to bring a sympathy and a ready understanding which few other members of the House of Commons possess. At any rate, everyone will wish Mr. Clynes well in his new office which has been made all the easier for him by the brilliant manner in which it was conducted by Lord Rhonda.

Died from Wounds.

By mischance it was reported in some papers that Lord Gorell had died from wounds received in France, says the L. & O. Express. Lord Gorell is alive and well. The gentleman who was killed was his cousin, Captain Charles Roper Gorell Barnes, eldest son of Sir Frederic Gorell Barnes, and a nephew of Mr. F. D. Barnes, late managing director of the P. & O. Co.

DAY BY DAY.

STRONG MEN ARE ALWAYS GENTLE. ONLY THE WEAK GIVE AS GOOD AS THEY GET.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Berlin (1878).

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 3½d.

The Colony's Health.
During yesterday there were notified three fatal cases of plague and one non-fatal case of spotted fever. All the sufferers were Chinese.

For Lady Bathers.
The Committee of the Victoria Recreation Club has decided to throw open the Club's swimming bath to the ladies of the Colony, free of charge, on all week-days excepting Mondays and Fridays, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Committed to Trial.
Before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, at the Police Court this afternoon, the two men who were extradited from Macao in connection with the Wood Road armed robbery on May 14, were committed to take their trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

Gamblers.
Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, nine Chinese were charged with gambling. A lunkang said he found defendants, including four small boys, gambling. Defendants all pleaded guilty, three boys being discharged, and the rest of the culprits fined \$1.

Admiralty Coal.
At the Police Court this morning, the mistress of a junk was charged, before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, with stealing one ton of coal valued at \$30 belonging to the Admiralty. Mr. F. X. D'Almeida appeared for defendant and pleaded not guilty. Inspector Gordon said defendant's junk was engaged on the 8th inst. to discharge coal for the Admiralty. When the junk sailed close to the Water Police Station it was boarded and searched, the coal being found at the bottom. Bail was fixed at \$250, the case being adjourned.

A Poor Excuse.
Before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of 380 cabin hooks. Defendant said he bought the hooks from a man called Jack, Sergeant Murphy said the defendant had been given an opportunity of finding the man from whom he alleged he had bought them but he had failed to do so. Defendant told his Worship that he was informed these hooks, which he bought for 80 cents, were swept up among rubbish. Defendant was sent to prison for one month's hard labour.

Lawn Bowls.
At Kowloon yesterday, the second of the series of lawn bowls matches between Aberdeen and Dundee was played, the result being another comfortable victory for the former by 24 points to 11. The winning team, which is open to accept challenges, comprised: Messrs. B. O. Watt, J. J. Watt, G. Watt and Gerrard (skip). The Dundee team was Messrs. J. J. Blake, Simpson, Chapman and D. Harvey (skip). A cup was presented to the winning ekip by a local Chinese gentleman and a spoon to the winning team by Messrs. Hollands and Taylor, secretary and treasurer respectively of the Police Recreation Club.

Theft of Money.
At the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with stealing \$86 in bank notes from a woman in Des Voeux Road. A money-changer said he saw the woman carrying a child standing before his shop. She told him she wanted to change some money and produced some pieces of Chinese silver. While she was wrapping up her money in a handkerchief, defendant snatched the money and ran. Witness helped in the chase and defendant was caught. The money was not found on him. Further evidence was given, after which his Worship expressed the opinion he had no doubt defendant took the money. Defendant was sent to prison for six months' hard labour.

THE TRIBUNAL.

Yesterday's Concluding Cases.

The General Military Service Tribunal dealt with several cases after we had gone to press yesterday. In the case of Mr. G. M. Cooke, of the Electric Co., whom the Tribunal decided to call up, Mr. Cooke's father said his son had been three years learning his trade and two months ago after the Dutch ships were taken over he joined one of them. Then some reserves came out and the engineers left the ship. At that time he went to the Taikoo Dock where he was apprenticed for five years and they agreed to let him go to the Electric Co. to finish his apprenticeship. He did not like the idea that three years of his son's time should be wasted by having to go to a training camp. He suggested that he should be put to his trade as a marine engineer or as an engineer in the Navy. He also mentioned that for the last three years his son had been in the volunteers and had been doing duty on the lights. The Chairman said that it was a matter which must be decided by the Military authorities as it was outside the power of the Tribunal. He could either give Mr. Fletcher the facts relating to his son or approach the Military authorities directly with a view to seeing if some arrangement was possible.

Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co.
Of this firm, Mr. Mitchellmore appeared before the Tribunal.

The Chairman said the pre-war staff of this firm was four Europeans now reduced to two. The firm put it to the Tribunal, he supposed, that it was in Imperial interests and those of the Colony that he (Mr. Mitchellmore) should be exempted. He was 39, married, and manager of the business in Hongkong. He had until April the service of Mr. Hidden who had now gone home on sick leave. Mr. Mitchellmore said he expected Mr. Hidden back about six months from now. All their branches were short of men.

Major Morgan said it was hard to consider Messrs. Whiteaway and Laidlaw's firm as of Imperial or local interest. He urged non-exemption on that ground but if there was a temporary exemption until Mr. Hidden came back he would have no objection to it.

Mr. Mitchellmore said that the man he had with him at present was only lent from Shanghai to stem over the difficulty of Mr. Hidden's going away. The Tribunal decided that he should be exempted for three months to enable him to make whatever arrangements might be possible, and the Chairman intimated that they had received a number of applications to give assistance which included assistance in his particular business and he might see Mr. Fletcher to see what could be done.

Doctors Exempted.

Dr. Lindsay Woods and Dr. Strahan appeared before the Tribunal, and in the case of the former it was stated that he was Deputy Health Officer of the Port and that was essential work. His firm, Doctors Jordan, Forestry, Grone and Aubrey, said that he could not be spared and it was also put to the Tribunal that more practising doctors could not be spared from the Colony.

Dr. Strahan was stated to be the only remaining partner in the Colony of the firm of Dr. Fitzwilliams, Allan, Coleman and Strahan, the other members having left on military service. The Chairman said the Tribunal was satisfied the three gentlemen could not be spared and they would be exempted for the time being.

International Banking Corporation.

Of this banking company, Messrs. D. Ritchie and K. B. Reid appeared before the Tribunal, Messrs. G. Hogg and N. Burn being declared unit.

The Chairman said that the pre-war European staff of this institution was 8 and it was now reduced to six and there was an increase of from 18 to 19 on the staff of other nationalities. Three men had gone to the front and they had been replaced. Mr. Ritchie was a sub-accountant and the firm asked for absolute exemption. Mr. Reid was 28 and

was also a sub-accountant and the firm asked for three months' exemption.

Mr. Hogg pressed for exemption for Mr. Ritchie, but the Tribunal decided that Mr. Reid would go without temporary exemption and Mr. Ritchie would be exempted for three months. Mr. Hogg said he would have to appeal because these things were not in his own hands.

Thos. Cook and Son.

Mr. E. E. W. Abney, of this firm, appeared before the Tribunal, Mr. H. T. Mousley being declared unit.

The Chairman said the Tribunal saw from the papers, and knew otherwise that Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son, did business for tourists, and banking and shipping, and Mr. Abney put it to the Tribunal, he supposed, that in Imperial interests or in the essential interests of the Colony he should be absolutely exempted. The pre-war European staff was six and the staff now, including a youth who had just left school, was three. Three men had left the Hongkong Office on military service, Mr. Bentley, Mr. Chapman and Mr. Buech. Mr. Abney was 39 years of age, single, and manager of the business.

The Tribunal decided to give Mr. Abney three months' exemption. Mr. Abney said he should appeal on behalf of his firm.

Substituted Employment.

The Chairman said:—Before we adjourn this sitting, there are one or two observations I want to make, and the first is this: With regard to substitution the Tribunal has already a considerable list of people, unfit or over age, who offer to do essential work, some whole time and some part time, so as to free fit men who cannot otherwise be spared. The names can be got from Mr. Fletcher, who will be glad to receive further names of any who are prepared to help in this way. The Tribunal will in suitable cases bear in mind as much as possible substitutes for assistants when considering whether any man can be exempted. All letters which have been sent to me on this subject I have handed to Mr. Fletcher who is dealing with them, and I hope the writers will be so kind as to accept this acknowledgment of their letters.

The Medical Examination.

The Chairman:—With regard to Mr. Holyoak's remarks concerning the medical examination, made at last sitting, I am requested by the General to read the following correspondence. This is a letter from the General to the Tribunal:—

"I have the honour to forward for your information a letter received from Lt. Col. Crisp, my Deputy Director of Medical Services, to the tenor of which I need only add that I am perfectly satisfied that the examination of recruits is carried out according to regulations for Army Medical Services. As the insult to the Army Medical Department was a public one in open Tribunal I should be obliged if this refutation could be read also in open Tribunal."

And the letter enclosed by the General is a letter written yesterday by Col. Crisp to the General:—
Sir,—I have the honour to report that I have seen certain statements in the local press this morning as having been uttered yesterday by the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak before the Tribunal at its last sitting. I wish to categorically deny the truth of these statements. They are an absolutely unwarrantable slur upon myself as representing the Army Medical Service and are totally untrue. I have the honour to request that this letter may be forwarded to the Chairman of the Tribunal so that the statements complained of may be publicly contradicted at the next sitting. That letter is signed by Col. Crisp. Col. Crisp's letter is prior in time, I may say, to the communication sent by the Clerk to the Tribunal and is, therefore, answer to the Clerk's letter.

The Chairman explained that the matter was being communicated to the proper authorities, at Mr. Holyoak's suggestion, and he had no doubt that it would receive full consideration.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

"Big Bertha" is the German as well as the Parisian nickname for Krupp's latest monster. The original lady in the case is Frau Bertha Krupp, of the Essen factory. German practice seems consistent in this fashion of gun christening. Frederick of Hohenzollern, in the fifteenth century, christened his Long Tom "Lesly Marguerite."

"A swollen organisation always means inefficient administration," says the Air Minister, as he surveys the staff which he has taken over. How did Napoleon manage his clerical staff, one wonders. According to Wellington there were 12,000 clerks in the French War Office. Normally we had 60 clerks with the War Secretary, 40 in the Ordnance, and about 50 at the Horse Guards. "These 150 do the work of the French, yet the French clerks begin to write at 6 in the morning, and ours go down at 10 or 11." Of course the sins of the armies differed also.

Members of the American Mission who visited the House of Commons recently expressed the emphatic surprise common to all trans-Atlantic visitors, when they saw the smallness of our debating chamber. They could hardly believe that in such a comparatively small building the lightnings of Disraeli and the thunder of Gladstone were released, to say nothing of the political thunderbolts of other world-famous statesmen. It seemed but a meagre cradle of freedom when they recalled the spacious buildings at Washington and the imposing Senates throughout the States, with their pens and blotting paper and accommodating desks.

The following is an extract from a Palestine officer's letter: On the day after the official entry I got leave to go into Jerusalem and have a look round, to see some, at least, of the places with whose names I had been familiar. I particularly wanted to find the Mount of Olives. Seeing one of my own platoon, I walked up to him and said, "Where's the Mount of Olives?" He looked at me in a puzzled way for a moment, and then blurted out, "Dunno; sir! I don't know where any of the pubs is."

We have been altogether too casual in naming our bridges, says a New York paper. What is "Manhattan Bridge" or "Williamsburg Bridge" to Germany's mouth-filling "Quartermaster-General of Infantry Ludendorff Bridge"? For the next bridges to be built in this neighborhood we propose the following cognomens:—

Third Deputy Sheriff Pat Gallagher Bridge.
Chief Bureau of Repairs and Supplies Cornelius Q. Van Corlandt Bridge.

Secretary Board of Inebriety the Rev. Isaiah Jeremiah Judkins Bridge.

Acting President Board of Water Supply Horatio Zimp Bridge.

Member Parole Commission ex-Officio Barlingame Stalker Scully Bridge.

With such a record of success in Polar research to his credit—the reaching of the South Pole and the making of the North-West Passage are among his achievements—it might have been thought that Captain Roald Amundsen would rest content. But the lure of the ice is still strong upon him, evidently, and in a few months time he intends to begin a systematic scientific exploration of the great ocean of ice which surrounds the top of the earth's axis. Whether or no he will come across the Stars and Stripes which Peary planted at the North Pole depends on the trend of the Polar currents; for Captain Amundsen intends to enter the Polar Ocean at the Behring Straits, and then go wherever the currents take his vessel. He believes the drift will be Polewards, but so slowly that he does not expect to reach free water on the opposite side for at least four years, and he is prepared to be imprisoned in the floating ice for nearly twice as long!

WAR COMFORTS.

Queen Mary's Needlework Guild.

The City Hall Work Party—under Mrs. Lammert (for Mrs. Stabb) 1st June, 2 cases were packed and sent to Mrs. A. E. Barton, Rawalpindi, India, containing:—4 mosquito nets, 240 handkerchiefs, 2 pairs slippers, 3 bed boots, 42 milk covers, 8 head bandages, 23 many-tailed bandages, 32 stump bandages, 4 reversible bed jackets, 6 dressing gowns, 47 pairs pyjamas, 15 anti-vermin shirts, 12 cotton shirts, 18 bed jackets, 9 surgical suits, 12 shrouds, 21 pairs socks, 6 helmets, 33 vests, 35 shirts, 11 bed jackets, 5 white jackets.

13th June, 2 cases were packed and sent to Bombay, containing:—14 scrubbers, 14 many tail bandages, 32 milk covers, 5 pairs bed boots, 14 pairs slippers, 110 handkerchiefs, 38 shrouds, 18 mosquito nets, 12 dressing gowns, 4 reversible bed jackets, 10 surgical suits, 20 small pillows, 15 bed jackets, 12 packs playing cards, 69 pairs pyjamas, 55 shirts.

18th June, One case was packed and sent to Bombay:—27 pairs of pyjamas, 79 vests, 40 bed jackets, 23 shirts, 8 dressing gowns, 4 reversible bed jackets, 16 pairs of slippers, 1 surgical cap, 3 pairs of bed socks, 3 pairs of knee caps, 6 dozen handkerchiefs, 3 pairs of bed boots, 6 milk covers.

29th June, 2 cases were packed and addressed to the 15th General Hospital, Alexandria:—28 mosquito nets, 8 dressing gowns, 3 pairs of bed boots, 24 pairs of slippers, 5 muffs, 6 pairs of socks, 1 head bandage, 32 milk covers, 8 dozen handkerchiefs, 4 reversible bed jackets, 11 bed jackets, 50 pairs of pyjamas, 46 pairs of pyjamas, 48 shrouds, 33 vests, 10 surgical shirts, 49 shirts, 2 night shirts, 12 scrubbers.

To Red Cross Depot, Bombay:—364 pairs of socks, 98 pairs of knee caps, 3 pairs of operation stockings.

"OUR LITTLE ART SOCIETY."

Under Mrs. Green, To the Hon. Superintendent, Red Cross Depot, Bombay:—30 pairs cloth slippers, 6 pairs stretcher boots, 1 quilt, 1 pillow, 186 suits pyjamas, 23 meat covers, 15 pairs white woolen bed socks, 19 pairs socks, 23 sleeveless sweaters, 33 flannel vests, 36 muffs, 70 milk covers, 25 mops, 2 floor cloths, 5 bags swabs, 22 woolen white caps, 160 eye bandages, 1 lot magazines, 1 lot playing cards, 1 box cigars, 1 box cigarettes, 516 roller bandages, 158 suits pyjamas, 50 cloth slippers, 15 meat covers, 91 flannel vests, 2 khaki woolen caps, 16 muffs, 14 sleeveless sweaters, 1 woolen rug, 1 pairs bed socks, 160 eye and ear bandages, 15 meat covers, 1 lot magazines.

Under Mrs. Macdonald:—102 rolled bandages, 23 many tailed bandages, 24 eye bandages, 100 shirts, 53 suits pyjamas, 323 pairs socks, 51 muffs, 37 pairs knee caps, 34 helmets, 8 caps, 103 handkerchiefs, 9 mosquito nets, 16 pairs bed socks, 2 trench sweaters, 72 milk covers, 23 pairs mittens, 15 surgical caps, 6 mops, 5 pairs slippers, 24 scrubbers.

CATHOLIC WOMEN'S LEAGUE.

Under Miss Loureiro:—25 pairs socks, 6 pairs bed socks, 17 muffs, 9 helmets, 17 knitted scrubbers, 90 milk covers, 30 khaki handkerchiefs, 24 dozen gauze swabs, 1620 rolled bandages.

Sent to 2/Lieut. A Loureiro, Chinese Labour Corps, France 6 dozen rolled bandages 2 x 72, 4 dozen rolled bandages 3 x 108, 9 dozen gauze swabs.

U. S. N. C. WORK PARTY.

Under Mrs. Keigwin:—382 roller bandages, 3 capeline bandages, 400 sponge swabs, 92 shell swabs, 30 shrouds, 6 pairs socks, 3 balacava helmets, 3 wood caps, 3 muffs, 15 scrubbers.

WELSH CHURCH SEWING PARTY.

Under Mrs. Mitchellmore: 50 shirts, 8 muffs, 19 socks, 16 handkerchiefs, 13 scrubbers, 6 footless hose, 6 vests, 12 pyjamas suits, 720 rolled bandages.

PEAK CLUB WAR WORKING PARTY.

Under Mrs. Sutherland: 522 roller bandages, 104 many tails bandages, 22 large gauze swabs, 24 small gauze swabs, 288 shell swabs, 486 sponge swabs.

HELENA MAY INITIATES.

Under Mrs. Jordan: 1023 rolled bandages, 8 head bandages, 230 swabs, 12 large swabs, 23 milk covers, 12 anti-vermin shirts, 1 pair surgical stockings, 16 pairs socks.

KOWLOON UNIT WORKERS.

Under Mrs. Young: To Miss Douglas, Children's Aid Society, No. 9 Moken Street, London S.E. 2 parcels containing: 28 pieces of chil-

dren's clothing 28 pieces of children's clothing, made from material supplied by the War Charities. To Miss Tucker, Soldier's and Sailor's Help Society, The Institute, Mansfield Str., London S.E. 4 parcels containing: 69 pieces of men's clothing.

To Miss Wragge, 114 Shepherdess Walk, Horton No. London, 4 parcels containing:—25 pieces of women's clothing, 22 pieces of women's and children's clothing, 20 pieces of children's clothing, 12 pieces of children's clothing and shoes.

When the distribution was made of the games, puzzles and walking sticks, bought with the proceeds of the show of work held in May last year of the H.K. branch of W.M.N.G., the Catholic Women's League branch, asked that their share should be sent to the 13th General Hospital, Alexandria, Egypt. They were packed by the City Hall work party, who very kindly sent 4 cases of comforts. The following are extracts from letters which have just been received from Father Watson, Chaplain and Miss M. E. Smith, Matron of the 15th General. Both are no doubt remembered by many in Hongkong.

15th Gen. Hosp., 13.4.18. Dear—, I hardly know how to thank you enough for the lovely huge boxes of useful gifts, received to-day. Just fancy they have been 7 months getting here, but we were most thankful to get them. The pyjamas are beautiful and so is everything else. Two of the caps went straight on to two heads, they are so much cooler and neater than bandages, and nothing could have arrived at a better time than the caps. We have had to open a Recreation Hut for isolation cases, of which we have about 175 at present. I gave them one of each kind of name to go on with, and that still left plenty for the bed patients. Father Watson is writing in a day or two, but I felt I must write at once to thank you all for the many lovely things. The walking sticks are beautiful, so strong and a good support.

We have had such a busy time, one can hardly keep pace with the work. Since Xmas we have had a bigger staff of V.A.D., but even now there is hardly time to turn round some days.

We have had several wounded men in who had been in H.K. before the war. Please remember me to all old friends. Yours very sincerely, (Signed) MARION E. SMITH.

15th General Hospital Alexandria, Egypt, April 15th, 1918. Dear—, The cases you announced arrived at this Hospital last Thursday, April 11th, having been delayed weeks at Port Said and many days here at the Custom House. They were opened by Miss Smith on Saturday, and I had a look at their contents. We are both quite astonished at the extraordinary cleverness with which your packers seemed to have guessed just what was wanted. Had you all been hospital nurses you could not have provided a more appropriate collection of gifts. I must thank you very sincerely for your kindness and ask you to convey my thanks to all the ladies who helped in getting together these very welcome gifts. Miss Smith will write and thank you herself and tell you how some of your presents are just the things we find difficult in getting here.

It is rather trying that the 4 cases which I believe were despatched in September, should take 7 months to reach us. However they are here and we are most grateful.

Last week I had a long message from—giving me an account of the terrible accident at the Races. It is too awful to think about. After all though H.K. is out of the war you are having some share in the all pervading calamities of these years.

A week or two ago when going through a marquee in this hospital to see if there were any Catholics in it, one young rather dark young man among the patients came up and said he was a Catholic. When I asked where he came from he said, "Hongkong, my name is Peters and I live at Mosque Junction." He is getting quite well and fit for duty again.

Our hospitals are very full at present. I have not only the 15th General, but another one 1 1/2 miles distant where there are quite 1000 beds.

Once more thanking you on behalf of our sick and also on my own behalf for your great kindness in thinking of us.—Yours very sincerely, (Signed) MAURICE WATSON C.B.

The following letter has been received:—

Scottish Horse Comforts, Repat. Pankell, Resttune, April 27, 1918.

Dear Mrs. Hickling:—I have been asked by my Committee to write and thank you for the splendid gift of comforts that you so kindly sent to the Scottish Horse. We are most grateful to you and the gift will be very much appreciated by the men—it has just been received and we have despatched all the socks (186 pairs) to the Battalion of Scottish Horse who are at Salonica now and the muffs helmets and shirts will be sent to them later for the cold weather. Thanking you and your Committee very much for your kind gift for the Scottish Horse,—Yours sincerely,

(Signed) C. A. GRAY, Hon. Sec., Scottish Horse Comforts Fund. (Sgd.) A. D. HICKLING.

Canton Local Red Cross Workers.

The Canton Local Red Cross Workers have this week despatched to the Matron, 36th General Hospital, E. E. F., the following goods and hospital supplies:—59 suits pyjamas, 13 shirts, 23 helpless case shirts, 12 shrouds, 68 pillow slips, 65 draw sheets, 38 dysentery pads, 4 limb pads, 53 pairs of socks 8 pairs of bed slippers, 9 mop heads, 27 dusters, 59 serviettes, 31 tray cloths, 16 knitted washing swabs, 72 milk jug covers (assorted sizes), 156 khaki handkerchiefs, 1 bed jacket, 28 surgical caps, 12 surgeons caps, 120 surgical swabs in bags, 330 roller bandages (assorted sizes), 83 gonnelette many-tailed bandages, 36 gauze many-tailed bandages (chest), 42 many-tailed bandages (abdominal), 51 flannellette suspensary bandages, 67 triangular bandages, 27 knitted eye bandages, 1,000 cigarettes, 3 fly traps, 1 suit khaki uniform, postbox and cap complete, 3 pairs of boots, books and cards, clothing and old linen.

M. Paul Naggiar, formerly Acting French Consul-General in Shanghai, arrived from Home last week after spending a month in Japan en route. He is shortly leaving for Peking to see the Minister, and will then go to his new post of Consul-General at Yunnanfu.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

I, the undersigned, do not hold myself responsible for any debts contracted by the management of the Palace Hotel, before July 1, 1918.

J. OXBERRY, Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE at King Edward Hotel, room 41, from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. PHILIPPINE HAND MADE EMBROIDERIES, Pearlina dresses and Blouse fronts, Ladies', Children's, and Infants' lingerie. Made up blouses and children's dresses a SPECIALITY. Latest styles and original designs. Lady just arrived from Manila, selling at very cheap prices.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an interim dividend of £2.3.0 per share, subject to deduction of Income Tax, has been declared for the HALF YEAR ending 30th June 1918 at 3/3d per dollar.

The dividend will be payable on and after MONDAY the 12th August 1918, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrant.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 29th July to SATURDAY the 10th August 1918, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors. N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1918.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET

Cannot be excelled with tinned or fresh stewed fruit.

COULOMMIER CHEESE. COTTAGE CHEESE

NOURISHING & IDEAL FOOD.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM

CAN ALWAYS BE HAD.

WE SUPPLY JUNKET TABLET ON APPLICATION.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

S.S. "SENATOR"

will be dispatched for Seattle and Victoria (Canada) on or about the middle of July

For particulars apply to—

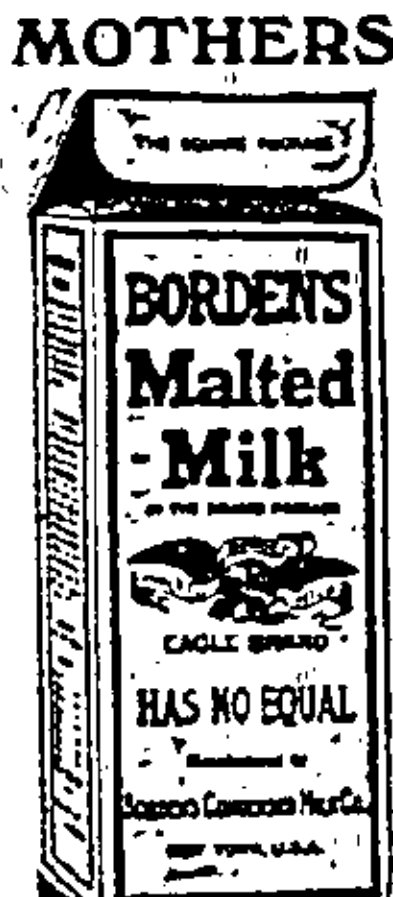
The ROBERT DOLLAR Co.

Rooms 3 & 4, General Post Office Building. Phone 792 & 795.

JUST ARRIVED

BORDEN'S MALTED MILK.

MOTHERS
Take no chances with Baby's food.
Use this Food as it's absolutely safe.



HAS A REPUTATION OF 50 YEARS STANDING.

CONNELL BROS. CO.

SOLE AGENTS.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Company's Steamship

"SADO MARU,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 18th July, 1918, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents. Hongkong, 11th July, 1918.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" From SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI & MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned ports. Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Wednesday, 17th July, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after 18th July, 1918, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately. PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. J. ORAM SHEPPARD, Acting Agent. Hongkong, 11th July, 1918.



Aertex Cellular UNDERWEAR.

You'll like the feel of this soft, absorbent material, and the Comfort ensured by the full, easy-fitting cut of the garments.

Prices according to quality of material at

MACKINTOSH

CO., LTD. MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS, 16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 25.

Wm. Powell Ltd. TELEPHONE 346

FOR COOLNESS and COMFORT WEAR "PHENIX" SILK SOCKS.

"PHENIX" AMERICA'S best SILK HOSIERY is GUARANTEED PURE SILK, with re-inforced

TOES, HEELS and FEET.

PRICE \$1.50 per pair. \$8.00 per Half-dozen.

SOLE AGENTS Wm. POWELL, Ltd. SOLE AGENTS

NEW TROPICAL MODLS

ESTEY PIANOS

UNRIVALLED FOR TONE QUALITY & FINISH

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TEL. 1322.

CAWSEY'S

CELEBRATED SWEETENED LEMON SQUASH

CORDIAL. PRESERVATISED

MADE WITH FRESH AUSTRALIAN LEMONS AND PURE SUGAR.

Price per doz. Quarls. \$13.50

" " Bottle. \$1.20

AGENTS:

CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

Wine Merchants,

TEL. NO. 135. 6, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

VESSELS despatched to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:—

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.P. L. Knight,
Acting Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

PACIFIC SERVICE

CANADA, UNITED STATES
AND EUROPE

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

— SAILING ON OR ABOUT —

Empress of Japan	17th July	Monteagle	1st Oct.
Monteagle	27th July	Key West	28th Oct.
Key West	10th Aug.	Empress of Japan	6th Nov.
Empress of Japan	11th Sept.	Monteagle	7th Dec.

* FREIGHT SERVICE ONLY.

Regular Mail, Passenger and Freight Services.
Excellent Accommodation. Moderate Rates.

For particular regarding rates, conditions, and other matters, apply to the General Agent, P. & O. S. N. Co., Ltd., 1st Floor, 75, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

For freight rates and through bills of lading, apply to the General Agent, P. & O. S. N. Co., Ltd., 1st Floor, 75, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917.PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons Each.Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

"VENEZUELA"	July 17th.
"ECUADOR"	Aug. 14th.
"COLOMBIA"	Sept. 11th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special rates are given to the outside, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to—
Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Chater Road.
Telephone No. 141.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Sado Maru 12,500	FRI. 12th July, at 11 a.m.
	*Kawachi Maru 12,500	FRI. 19th July, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Aki Maru 12,500	SAT. 20th July, at 11 a.m.
	*Tango Maru 13,500	SATURDAY, 17th Aug.

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE

LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.
MELBOURNE
NEW YORK
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA

For date of sailing apply at the Company's Office.

* Operating Shanghai & Yokohama. * Wireless Telegraphy.

HONGKONG-VICTORIA, B.C.-SEATTLE VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU AND YOKOHAMA.

* Katori Maru FRI. 19th July, at 11 a.m.
* Suwa Maru WED. 14th Aug., at 11 a.m.

* Operating Manila Eastbound.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	16th July.
KOREA MARU	20,000	13th Aug.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	29th Aug.
TENYO MARU	22,000	6th Sept.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU.

SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTIAGO, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIKA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
ANYO MARU	18,500	6th September.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	8th November.
KIYO MARU	17,500	5th January.

* Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd. and the Pacific Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full particulars as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAICO, Manager.
KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between

VANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Managing Agents.

Hongkong, York Buildings.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" "CHINA"

(14,000 tons, American Registry) (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "CHINA"

August 7th. August 31st.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Tel. 1934.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Liangchow	12th July at 10 a.m.
CEBU & ILOILO	Hwah Kuei	12th July at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	16th July at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	18th July at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	Kueichow	19th July at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sungkiang	23rd July at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong July. 11, 1918.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tjimanok	Amoy	in port	11th July	Batavia
Tjipanas	Macassar	24th July	1st Aug.	Batavia

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
York Building. [15]

Telephone No. 1574.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.

Steamship.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	A. E. Hodgins	14th July at 11 a.m.
Haihong	J. W. Evans	19th July at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM

NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration)

For

Steamship

On

SHANGHAI via Swatow Wosang

MANILA Loongsang

SHANGHAI Wongsang

HAIKONG Taksang

MANILA Tuensang

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with the ship "KWAISANG" and "VITAM" calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The ship "VAN WAZEN" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation.

HAIKONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haikow when convenient.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having space for cargo.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Khat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Waltham and Chiao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

Branches and Agencies in all parts of the Commercial World.

BANKERS.

FORWARDERS.

TOURIST AGENTS.

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS' CHECKS.

the best form in which to carry travel funds.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL TEL. NO. 2222.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Russian Volunteer Fleet
Steamers.

Warned by the recent detention of the Penza of the Russian Volunteer Fleet at Shanghai, it has been decided that no steamer of the Fleet shall call at Shanghai until the Allies give some form of assurance that none of its vessels is liable to detention. In the meantime, the steamers will run between Vladivostok and Japanese ports only, according to a Shanghai journal.

Concrete Ships.

In the House of Commons, recently, Mr. Percy Alfred Harris asked the First Lord of the Admiralty whether he was aware that Italian concrete ships have been built and have been in regular service in the Mediterranean and in the Adriatic some ten years, and whether he will state the tonnage of the largest British-built concrete sea-going vessels afloat and how many British-built concrete sea-going vessels of over 400 tons gross register are afloat? Mr. Pretyman agreed it was the fact that the first concrete vessels were built in Italy. They were of very small dimensions and of no commercial value—in fact, some of them were small rowing boats. The largest concrete vessel actually afloat in English waters is a barge of a little under 400 tons. That was the only one which had been launched. Mr. Harris asked how many reinforced concrete ships had been constructed in the States; if any have reached this country to serve as a model for shipbuilders in the United Kingdom; and, if not, whether arrangements can be made for one of these vessels to visit England. Mr. Pretyman replied:—"As far as I am aware the first reinforced concrete ship constructed there was launched at San Francisco six weeks ago. This vessel was of a deadweight carrying capacity of 5,000 tons. Beyond this vessel no other of the same material had been launched. No vessel built of reinforced concrete had so far reached this country from the States, and it was unlikely that this vessel would be sent across. Should it be found possible to send such a vessel across the Atlantic every advantage would be taken of such a voyage to submit the vessel to a practical test, and to obtain such information as would enable construction of vessels of similar type to proceed as rapidly as possible. The First Lord of the Admiralty, in reply to a question as to whether he has received detailed technical information as to the sea-going vessel of 5,000 tons that has been launched in the United States, and of which a number of duplicates are being laid down; whether he will state if any encouragement is being given in this country either to existing shipbuilders or newly-formed enterprises to construct similar concrete ships of large tonnage, and why, having regard to the necessity of economising steel, the endeavours of his department appear limited to the construction of vessels and barges of only 1,000 tons and under, said that particulars had been received and full advantage had been taken of this information, and every encouragement was being given by the Admiralty to this new industry, several newly-formed yards having been laid down specially for constructing concrete craft, while existing shipyards had been encouraged to form branch establishments for the same purpose, without interference with the building of steel vessels. Mr. Pretyman went on:—"Whilst it is true that up to the present no vessels of more than a thousand tons are being constructed to the order of the Admiralty, it should not be forgotten that there is a very urgent demand for vessels of small tonnage, which could be rapidly constructed. In view of this, it was decided to concentrate on the small craft, until some experience had been obtained as to the construction of such craft, and what is more important, their behaviour when at sea. In a new method of construction such as this there are many details of which full knowledge can only be acquired by experience. My hon. friend may rest assured, however, that the building of vessels of reinforced concrete is receiving the closest attention, and that every advantage will be taken of the knowledge that is being gained."

Phone No. 1500.

Orders issued to-day by Mr.
F. C. Jenkin, C. B. E., state:—
Parades, Central. 5.30 p.m.
Monday, July 15th.—No. 2
Company.
Tuesday, July 16th.—No. 3
Company.

Wednesday, July 17th.—No. 1
Section.
Thursday, July 18th.—No. 2
Platoon.
Friday, July 19th.—No. 2
Section at Water Police Station
at 5 45 p.m.

Uniform, helmets and spikes.
Departmental Orders.
A revised copy of the Departmental Orders Book is now being issued to all ranks.
Sergeants and Constables will receive copies through their respective Inspectors.

Members of the Staff will obtain copies by application at this office between the hours of 10-12 noon and 2.15-4.30 p.m.

All books will be held individually responsible for duly obtaining the new D. O. Book, which will be in force on and from Monday, July 15th, 1918.

The issue of boots for the year 1918 will stop on Saturday, July 20th

All orders already issued to the Contractor (Fook Sing, 7 Queen's Road East) will be withdrawn on the above date.

Members are therefore warned
to apply at the shop forthwith.

Blown Down in a Storm.

The *Japan Chronicle* announces that the famous "Senryo Maiko," or "Y.1,000 Pine" at Maiko, was blown down during the recent storm. Though the exact age of the tree is not known, it must have been more than three hundred years old. It was already well-known in the Gwanroku era (1683-1703), and was an object of admiration by all the daimyo in the western part of the country, who in the course of their annual journeys to and from Yedo used to stop at Maiko to admire the pine-tree and its fantastic branches. It is recorded that during the Gwanroku era Lord Nabeshima, Lord of Saga, (from which family is descended the present Marquis Nabeshima) in admiring the tree, said he would pay *sen-ryo* (or 1000 *ryo*), if he could have it in the garden of his mansion at Saga. The *ryo* was the standard gold coin in ancient days, nominally corresponding to the present yen, but was more than ten times the value of the yen. Indeed, one *ryo* *kebon*, as the coin was called, is now worth at least Yen 50. The expression *sen-ryo* was used figuratively, meaning a large amount of money, and from that time on the famous pine-tree has been known as "Senryo Maiko."

The local office of the China Mail & Co. is in receipt of a cable from the San Francisco office, advising that the **SS. HANKING** left San Francisco on July 2nd, 1918 and is due at Hongkong on or about 27th, July 1918.

SIGNAL SYMBOL.		DAY SIGNALS.	MEANING.
1.		(RED)	{ A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours. }
2.			Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.)
3.			" " South (S.E. to S.W.)
4.			" " East (N.E. to S.E.)
5.			" " West (N.W. to S.W.)
6.			Gale expected to increase.
7.			Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction).

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is hoisted after a black signal has been displayed it will mean that, on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, or for some other reason, a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the last signal; and that another signal may possibly be hoisted later.

The Western Police Station was repeatedly hit by three explosive bombs. And at intervals of 30 seconds at the same place.

The signals will be lowered when it is considered that all danger is over.

The two signals will be displayed at the masthead of the storm signal mast on Blackbird Hill, The Harbour Office, the Government General's Office, the Government Secretariat, the Government House, Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's wharves.

NIGHT SIGNALS. (Lamps.)

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
WHITE	WHITE	GREEN	GREEN	WHITE	GREEN	RED
WHITE	GREEN	WHITE	GREEN	WHITE	GREEN	GREEN
WHITE	GREEN	WHITE	WHITE	GREEN	GREEN	RED

The Night Signals will be displayed, at sunset, on the tower of the Railway Station.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour a CONE will be exhibited at the following stations:-

CAP ROCK	SAU KI WAN
WAGLAN	SAI KUNG
STANLEY	SHA TAU KOK
ABERDEEN	TAI PO

to notify the fact to native craft and passing ocean vessels.

Further details can always be given to ocean vessels, on demand, by signal from lighthouses.

The Signals are made by means of ten symbols representing the ten numerals:-

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

The two upper signs of group (d) indicate the latitude, and the two lower signs indicate the longitude of the centre of the Typhoon or Depression in degrees, as nearly as can be ascertained from the observations. The upper and lower signs and units of the longitude are given; thus, (9) and (10) are bearing 109 E. The upper symbol of group (b) indicates the direction in which the Typhoon or Depression is travelling. (Table I.)

The lower symbol of group (b) indicates the velocity at which the centre of the Typhoon or Depression is travelling. Almost any of any kind, under certain conditions, is a Central or Depression. In such a case no velocity is given.

The lowest symbol of group (b) indicates the upset at which the centre was first observed in minutes. The upper symbol of any kind indicates the direction in which the upset was moving, and the middle symbol the direction from which the upset is expected, and the lower symbol, the height of the upset.

[illegible]

CONTINENTAL DEPRESSION SIGNAL

Latitude: Black, White, Black, White, Black, White, Black, White

Longitude: Black, White, Black, White, Black, White, Black, White

Time: Black, White, Black, White, Black, White, Black, White

GALE SIGNAL

Time: Black, White, Black, White, Black, White, Black, White

Region threatened: Black, White, Black, White, Black, White, Black, White

Position: Vertical line

Time: Horizontal line

Conditions at 6 a.m. secondary indicated a H.E. gale in the Force Channel.

CAUTION.—Under the most favourable circumstances the position signal indicates only the degree of latitude and longitude nearest to the estimated position of the centre. When the centre is far from any reporting station, or when telegraphic reports are lacking, the position signalled may be as much as 2° in error, both in latitude and longitude, and the velocity and direction of motion will then be in error by corresponding amounts.

It should be particularly noted that the velocity signalled is the mean for the previous 18 or 24 hours.

UPPER SYMBOL OF HOIST.

These indicate the direction in which a typhoon or depression is travelling, or the direction from which a monsoon gale is expected.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	0.
									
N.	N.N.E.	E.E.	E. or E.S.E.	S.W.W.	W.	W.N.W.	N.W.	N.N.W.	Unknown

MIDDLE SYMBOL OF HOIST.									
VELOCITY.							CONDITION.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	0.
									
m.p.h. 6-8	m.p.h. 8-12	m.p.h. 12-20	m.p.h. 20-30	above 30 m.p.h.	Nearly Stationary	Velocity Unknown	Forming	Filling up	Conditioned Degradation.

LOWEST SYMBOL OF HOIST.

6.  6 a.m. Yesterday.	7.  7 p.m. Yesterday.	8.  8 a.m. To-day.	9.  9 p.m. To-day.
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[illegible]

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Dispatched.
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Shanghai via Swatow	Woesang	J. M. Co.	12, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Sado M.	N. Y. K.	12, July
Manila	Leongsang	J. M. Co.	12, July
Cebu and Iloilo	Hwah Kuei	B. & S.	12, July
Swatow and Bangkok	Liangchow	B. & S.	12, July
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	16, July
Haiphong	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	17, July
Shanghai	Teksang	J. M. Co.	18, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Su-yane	B. & S.	18, July
Manila	Gawachi M.	N. Y. K.	19, July
Tientsin	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	19, July
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Kueichow	B. & S.	19, July
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Hsibing	J. D. L. Co.	19, July
Shanghai	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	20, July
Batavia	Sungliang	B. & S.	23, July
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tijpanas	J.C.C. L.	Aug.
	Tampo M.	N. Y. K.	17, Aug.

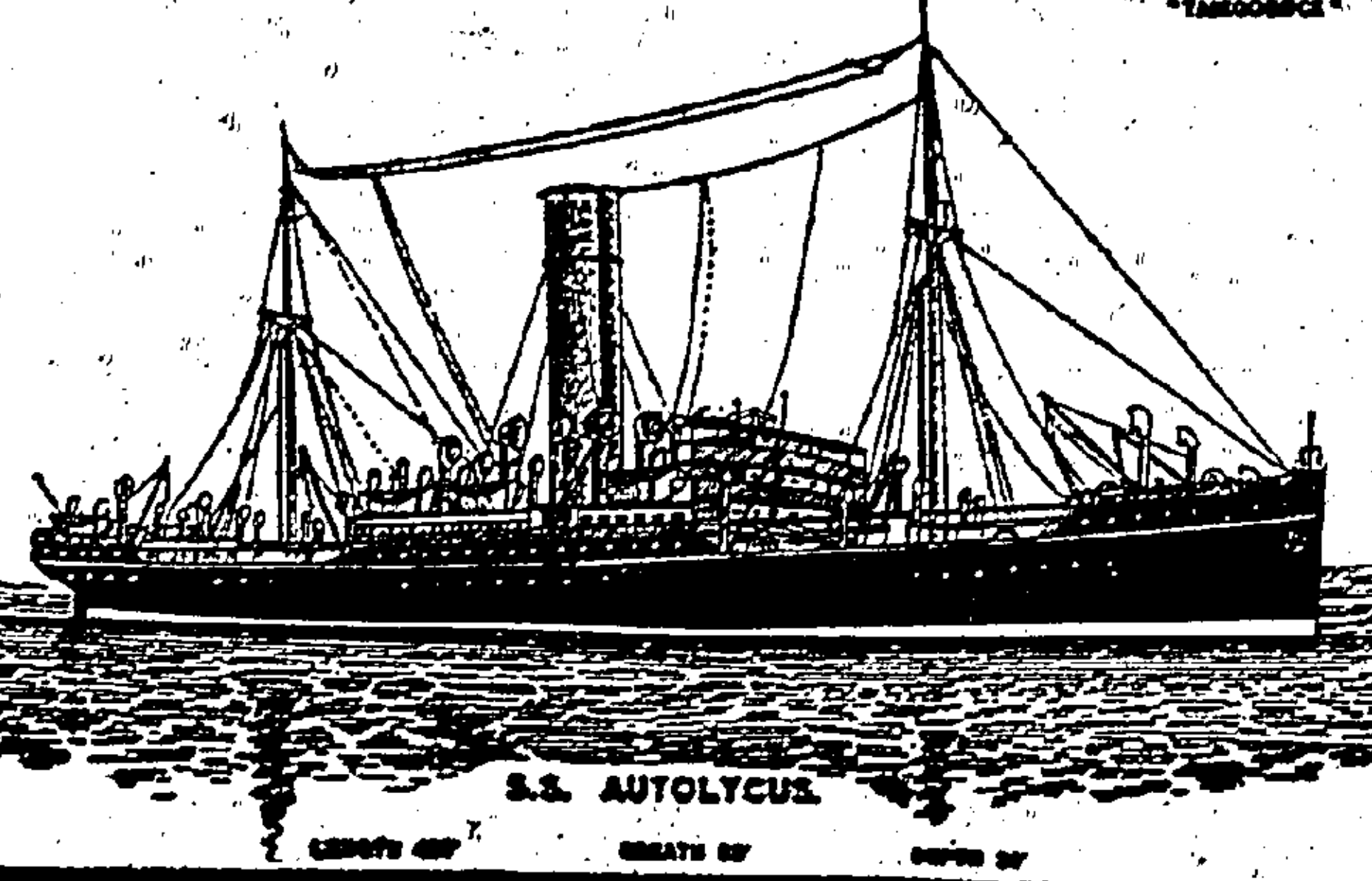
HONGKONG HOTEL.		1861 J. and E. W.	Thompson F. G.
		1862 J. and E. W.	Vermelen P. W.
		1863 J. and E. W.	Vincent H.
		1864 J. and E. W.	Vision P.
		1865 J. and E. W.	Wendenberg G.
		1866 J. and E. W.	Wermouth M. R.
		1867 J. and E. W.	Wille M. R.
		1868 J. and E. W.	Wille M. R.
		1869 J. and E. W.	Wille M. R.
		1870 J. and E. W.	Wille M. R.
		1871 J. and E. W.	Wille M. R.
		1872 J. and E. W.	Wille M. R.
		1873 J. and E. W.	Wille M. R.
		1874 J. and E. W.	Wille M. R.
		1875 J. and E. W.	Wille M. R.
		1876 J. and E. W.	Wille M. R.
		1877 J. and E. W.	Wille M. R.
		1878 J. and E. W.	Wille M. R.
		1879 J. and E. W.	Wille M. R.
		1880 J. and E. W.	Wille M. R.
		1881 J. and E. W.	Wille M. R.
		1882 J. and E. W.	Wille M. R.
		1883 J. and E. W.	Wille M. R.
		1884 J. and E. W.	Wille M. R.
		1885 J. and E. W.	Wille M. R.
		1886 J. and E. W.	Wille M. R.
		1887 J. and E. W.	Wille M. R.
		1888 J. and E. W.	Wille M. R.
		1889 J. and E. W.	Wille M. R.
		1890 J. and E. W.	Wille M. R.
		1891 J. and E. W.	Wille M. R.
		1892 J. and E. W.	Wille M. R.
		1893 J. and E. W.	Wille M. R.
		1894 J. and E. W.	Wille M. R.
		1895 J. and E. W.	Wille M. R.
		1896 J. and E. W.	Wille M. R.
		1897 J. and E. W.	Wille M. R.
		1898 J. and E. W.	Wille M. R.
		1899 J. and E. W.	Wille M. R.
		1900 J. and E. W.	Wille M. R.

Barker Miss M McDowell D E W
Barkus Master R L Maynard H A
Bryant Miss A McLeod D
Brown Mr & Mrs Neeson Mr & Mrs W
Bruce Miss K P
Beauvoir Mrs M G Nicholson M B
Cumming Dr & Mrs Nielson J S
H L N L Thilstantia
Oikari L I P K
Chilgren P
Parry S S
Cameron J V
Garnsey R D
Cox Mrs & Mrs H S Perne Anna-Miss
Clarke Mrs M P
Co & Dr J W
Poppo A
Clifford Mrs C G Perne Adna-Miss
David Miss F P Prange E C
Davenport Mr & Mrs Bay E E
J M Badami F
Biggar Mr & Mrs D Logan Mr & Mrs W
M Matheson Mr & Mrs
Bromley Lt & Mrs H G
FG Partington Dr &
Capplemann D E Mrs F B
Dessau Mr & Mrs Robt Capt F H
Droule V E Boilears Captain Mr &
Mrs John
Evans H W Routh Mr & Mrs W M
Flukins Miss D M
Forbes A
Greenburg Mr & Mrs C Scott Holman
Mrs C R Shaw J J
Hackett G H Simmons F B
Hodge L E Singer Mr & Mrs E E
James C
Jung M Mrs Miss Susan F

Hall Capt T P	Slade Mrs M	Austin D	Honnery H J
Hartens Mrs A R	Shardwood Mrs G	Brady C	Horney H D
Hoover A Shethon	Sweet and Miss C I	Brooks J P	Johanson F
Houten D J	Steasby V	Crosswell H M	MacDonald F
Hicks A R	Spratt Capt J L	Cruz De & Mrs J M	Oliver C L
Hickman J	Sawyer P C	Cummins T J	Paroly T
Holley E J	Sawyer J	Dancer J	Perold G E
Harrison Dr & Mrs	Six Mrs T B	Dennally I	Reilly P T
Hargrass Mr & Mrs	Smith T	Estell P	Wall C M
G P	Spoorenberg W A B		

**BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION



**Hongkong's Emporium
and Exporters**

**The Largest Modern Dept
Store in the East**

**AIRIEST, CLEANEST AND COOLEST
IN EVERY RESPECT.**

WITH ELEVATORS TO EVERY FLOOR
Refreshments on the Roof Garden

PRICES MODERATE.



CONSCRIPTION APPEALS.

RESULTS OF TO-DAY'S CASES.

None of the Appeals Allowed.

The first meeting of the appeal body in connection with the Hongkong Military Service Ordinance took place in the Council Chamber this morning. H. E. the Governor (Sir Henry May, K. O. M. G.) presiding. Those also present were H. E. Major General Ventris, the Hon. Colonial Secretary (Mr. Oswald Severn, C.M.G.), the Hon. Attorney General (Mr. J. H. Kemp, O.B.E.), the Hon. the Director of Public Works (Mr. W. Chatham), the Hon. Colonial Treasurer (Mr. A. M. Thompson), the Hon. the Secretary for Chinese Affairs (Mr. E. R. Hallifax), Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.O., the Hon. Mr. Perry H. Holyoak and Mr. N. J. Stabb, O.B.E. Major Morgan, the Military Authority, was also present during the public business.

Mercantile Bank Case.
The first case to be considered was an appeal by Mr. C. Champkin, manager of the Mercantile Bank of India, who appealed against the decision of the Tribunal exempting Mr. Kennedy for three months.

H. E. the Governor said that the Council had very carefully considered the papers in the case and would like to ask Mr. Champkin whether there were any further reasons he wished to advance other than those put before the Tribunal for Mr. Kennedy's exemption.

Mr. Champkin:—I have no further reasons, but I take it the view taken by the Tribunal was that I could get out of this difficulty by employing a substitute. Well, I am of opinion that any such substitute would be useless—worse than useless; in fact an embarrassment. It would take my accountant most of his time to supervise this assistant, and I do not think that the suggestion is at all feasible.

H. E. the Governor:—The Tribunal did not go as far as that. They found that your staff is now equal to your pre-war staff, that is to say three, and they have given you three months' grace before Mr. Kennedy goes, leaving it to you to find assistance. They did not say substitute. I would like to ask you whether you have made any endeavour since the sitting of the Tribunal to see whether you could obtain in the Colony such assistance.

Mr. Champkin:—I have not made such endeavour because I do not think any such casual assistance would be of any use. I have telegraphed to my London office the decision and that is all I have done. I have not had time to receive a reply from London. Any assistance it would be at all possible for me to take would have to come from London. I could not possibly employ local assistance.

H. E. the Governor:—I suppose you are aware that the premier bank in the Colony—it is a matter of public knowledge—is releasing two of its assistants and replacing them by two men who have no previous training, men of good education and character.

Mr. Champkin:—I would ask Your Excellency to imagine that if all the assistants of the Hongkong Bank were taken away and replaced by lawyers, brokers and police, what would be the condition of that bank. You are taking away the only assistant I have when four-fifths of the work of the assistant is essential work and can only be done by specialists and trained men. One-fifth of the work could be done by any body. If I had a trained extra assistant I would take in a lawyer or broker in order to do unessential bank work, decoding of telegrams, keeping of postage books and so on. But if you ask me to take a man from outside, he has to pass all my cheques.

What indemnity have I got against such a man passing false cheques, or if any shipping or other documents were missing he would say "I am sorry" and shrug his shoulders and say he supposed he must have lost them and would then suggest that he went back to his original job and

he was sorry he had ever left it. He would be under no responsibility or obligation to the bank.

H. E. the Governor:—Shortly, you have made no endeavour beyond telegraphing to London to fill the intimation of the Tribunal that you should endeavour to obtain some assistance which would be trained more or less, during these three months?

Mr. Champkin:—I am of opinion that no such assistance is available in this Colony, and therefore I have made no attempt to go further.

H. E. the Governor:—I put it to you it is not safe to come to those conclusions. It may be possible there are men in the Colony who have been trained for banks.

Mr. Champkin:—I do not know of anyone in the Colony capable of taking over the whole of the work. It is not a question of releasing certain members of the staff; it is a question of taking my only assistant, and you want to take him entirely. In any case, the man in his place must be a man with a perfect knowledge of the signatures passing through the office and must do his work so as not to make it necessary to be supervised by the accountant.

H. E. the Governor:—We understand your point of view, Mr. Champkin.

Major Morgan, asked if he had anything to say, said:—I believe there is in the Colony a Mr. Dowbiggin who is of military age but who was rejected on medical grounds. He was before a member of the Mercantile Bank but what position he held I do not know. Surely he could be brought in and could learn the work in the three months' exemption which Mr. Kennedy has been granted.

Mr. Champkin:—I consider that is not possible. There are objections to this and particularly objections that an exchange broker should be given work and inside knowledge of the Bank's operations. In any circumstances, I consider that an exchange broker would not be acceptable. He is an ex-employee of our Bank. He knows the operation of exchange but as a junior in the office he would be required to know the signatures of customers and the arrangements and facilities for overdrafts, limits and matters of that kind. It is more important that Kennedy, even though I should be retained. If the worst comes of the worst, we could cease our foreign exchange business, but we must keep up our local business.

The Hon. Attorney General:—Assuming that no substitute can be obtained locally to do the whole of Mr. Kennedy's work, would it be possible to re-arrange the work so that some of the more expert operations of his work are taken by you or Mr. Sim?

Mr. Champkin:—Four-fifths of the accountant's work can be described as essential; it would be possible if we have a substitute for him to do a fifth of the work. I am speaking of Mr. Kennedy's work.

After a private conference, H. E. the Governor announced that the Council has unanimously decided to adjourn the appeal for four weeks from this date to give Mr. Champkin time to see what arrangements could be made.

Mr. Champkin:—Thank you, sir.

Anxious to Go at Once.

Mr. J. R. Irvine, of the Chartered Bank, appealed against the decision of the Tribunal to grant him two months' exemption, he desiring immediate release.

H. E. the Governor said Mr. Irvine was appealing on the grounds that it would not be an inconvenience to the Bank to allow him, like Mr. Lovely, to go at once. He volunteered before Mr. Lovely and thought he should be granted equal consideration with him. He had been eight years in the tropics without a holiday and did not wish to land in England in November. Asked if he had any further reasons to urge, Mr. Irvine said he had none, but only claimed consideration with Mr. Lovely on the points mentioned in his letter.

Replying to a question by the Hon. Attorney General, Mr. Irvine said Mr. Downing did not appear to oppose the appeal.

SOUTH CHINA FLOODS.

Thousands of People Destitute.

We are informed by Bishop Ponsard that the rain during the past two months has flooded the low-lying land of the Weichow Prefecture. Thousands of agriculturalists, who are people of the poorest class, are in a state of utter destitution and whole families are suffering the greatest privations, some having already died of starvation. His Lordship has therefore decided that the collections in all Catholic Churches at every service on Sunday next, the 14th July, will be remitted to the Father of his Mission to relieve the severe wants of the Christians, and he trusts that all the Catholics in the Colony will generously help by their offerings to feed the starving inhabitants of Weichow.

H. E. the Governor, in giving the decision, said:—The Council have carefully considered the appeal, but we regret that we cannot entertain it.

Mr. Irvine:—I resigned before Mr. Lovely.

H. E. the Governor:—We are aware of those facts, but we regret that we cannot entertain your appeal against the exemption. After two months I shall have great pleasure in forwarding you somewhere nearer the fighting line than you are at present.

A Y.M.C.A. Case.

The only other case before the appeal body was that of Mr. G. F. Turner, Y.M.C.A., who appealed against the decision of the Tribunal that he should be enrolled.

H. E. the Governor said they had carefully considered the papers sent in, together with a letter from Mr. Wilbur which was not before the Tribunal. The appellant said he did not wish to evade military service but would prefer to be transferred to Canada and join the Y.M.C.A. with the consent of the Canadian Military Authorities. The Tribunal had decided that he (Mr. Turner) could best serve the Imperial interests by being enrolled in Hongkong.

Mr. Turner said he had no further reasons to urge.

The decision was that the appeal was not granted, and Mr. Turner then said that he had arranged to go from the Colony next week with his wife and family. He understood that artillerymen were asked to go to France and he wished to go there. He was a gun-layer and was now training for distant range-finding. He asked to be allowed to go to Canada and there wait for the men and go to France. He would prefer France to Mesopotamia, and he would like a recommendation from this Court of Appeal.

Major General Ventris:—As far as I know, he was enlisted with the infantry.

H. E. the Governor:—Did you go before the Military Service Commission?

Mr. Turner:—I was willing to do so, but was asked not to.

H. E. the Governor:—As a matter of fact, you did not appear. Well, it is only those men who applied to the Military Service Commission who have the privilege of going to England.

Mr. Turner:—I am a trained artilleryman and a gun-layer and now going through the D.R.F. course.

H. E. the Governor said that in view of what had fallen from the General Officer Commanding, they could not vary their decision. When the man got to India they would be sorted out according to the qualifications they were found to possess.

Major General Ventris told Mr. Turner that if he cared to apply through his Commanding Officer to him he would see what could be done in the matter.

H. E. the Governor said that Mr. Turner's wife and family would be able to leave, but Mr. Turner would have stay. The Military Authorities would consider his case and make arrangements accordingly.

This concluded the business.

TO-MORROW'S TRIBUNAL.

List of Cases to be Considered.

The following is the agenda for to-morrow's meeting of the General Military Service Tribunal:—

Messrs. Dodwell and Co.

The following are medically fit:—

1. G. Morton Smith
1. T. O. Nixon.
3. F. Syme-Thomson.

The following men of military age from this firm have been rejected as unfit for service:—F. W. Stone and E. Grant Smith.

Messrs. Wm. Powell and Co.

The following are medically fit:—

1. E. W. White.
2. J. O. Finch.

The following men of military age from this firm have been rejected as unfit for service:—H. Overy and C. Stuart.

Eastern Extension Telegraph Co.

The following are medically fit:—

1. M. F. Murray
2. L. O. Robinson
3. P. T. Chilvers
4. C. P. Templeton
5. A. E. Cherry
6. J. S. Jennings

The following men of military age from this company have been rejected as unfit for service:—H. A. Baxter and N. E. Kent.

The "Hongkong Telegraph."

The following is medically fit:—A. Morley.

The following man of military age has been rejected as unfit for service:—C. M. Wilson.

Messrs. Brewer and Co.

The following is medically fit:—N. L. Brewer.

No men of military age have been rejected as unfit for service from this firm.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.

The following are medically fit:—

1. C. H. P. Hay.
2. G. S. Archbutt.
3. W. B. C. S. Mansfield.

The following men of military age from this Society have been rejected as unfit for service:—P. M. Hodgson and O. B. Bird.

THE CASE OF THE WOMAN WHO FEELS DEPRESSED.

The Way to a Brighter Outlook.

There comes a time in every woman's life when some of her attractiveness wanes, and she grows faded, tired and listless. It may be but a passing weariness—she is run down, below par, headachy, and disinclined for action; or perhaps middle age is at hand or she is really ill. However this may be, in the majority of cases, the direct cause of her depression is the need of more blood and better blood. She may have become anemic, or her blood may need purification by a new healthy supply. It is a great mistake to regard anemia as a chronic disease requiring a long time for its correction. With proper care and the right blood-making medicine, Dr. Williams' pink pills, anemia can be overcome, for these pills actually provide a bountiful supply of fresh, healthy blood. From the beginning the good influence of Dr. Williams' pink pills is felt. If pains and aches arising from blood troubles affect you, lose no time in seeking the remedy which goes to the root of the trouble and will restore your vivacity and well being.

You can improve your health and spirits, and gain strength also, by starting a course of Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people to-day. Any druggist can supply you, or send \$1.50 for a bottle (\$3.00 for 6) to the China Office of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Sochoon Road, Shanghai. The price includes postage.

Lady readers should address a postcard to the above, asking for a free copy of the helpful hand-book "Plain Talks."

"INDIAN" TRAILER CARS.

Help in Railroad Congestion.

Messrs. Alex. Ross and Co., the local agents for Indian motor cycles, have just received the following:—

Indian motor cycle agents and distributors in the United States have found this year the transportation of machines and supplies by rail so uncertain and slow that they must needs furnish their own transportation facilities in many cases and from this condition has the trailer car developed. They have found various ways in which the trailer can be constructed and attached to the rear or side of a motor cycle, and the dealers for hundreds of miles around the factory have been carrying their own motor cycles and side cars from factory to agency.

To expedite the transportation of a number of Indian motor cycles from the factory in Springfield, Mass. to coast cities for shipment to the American soldiers in France, the United States Government recently sent four army motor truck trains to the factory. Each truck train consisted of 30 trucks of 5-ton capacity and they took away nearly 1,000 cases of Indian motor cycles, side cars, tires and parts.

The loading of the shipment took two and a half days and it required every one of the 120 motor trucks to take all the crates and boxes. The trucks were all new and went right to the Hendee factory as their first trip. They were delayed by huge snow drifts on the mountains near Springfield and in many places the soldiers had to resort to picks and shovels to clear the roads of ice and snow.

This method adopted by the United States Government of transporting Indian motor cycles from the factory to the coast was watched with great interest in America because of congested transportation facilities under which the country is now struggling.

THE ROYAL SILVER WEDDING.

Hongkong Congratulations Appreciated.

Copies of the following telegrams have been handed us for publication:—

To His Majesty The King, London, 6th July, 1918.—Members Hongkong Club and St. George's Society send loyal greetings and hearty congratulations to Your Majesty with every wish for long life and good health with triumphant peace in the near future.—President.

To the President, Hongkong Club and St. George's Society, 11th July, 1918.—The King and Queen, sincerely thank the Members of the Hongkong Club and St. George's Society for their loyal greetings and congratulations which their Majesties much appreciate.—Stamfordham.

LEAGUE TENNIS.

Kowloon v. Craigengower.

This Second Division match, played at Kowloon yesterday, was won by Craigengower by 51 games to 43. Scores:—

Korster and Jewsbury lost to Ramjahn and Crocker 4-7, beat Bass and Kharras 10-1, beat Thompson and Thompson 7-4.

Jeffries and Macaskill lost to Ramjahn and Crocker 3-8, lost to Bass and Kharras 4-7, lost to Thompson and Thompson 4-7.

Wolf and Davidson lost to Ramjahn and Crocker 4-7, beat Bass and Kharras 6-5, beat Thompson and Thompson 6-5.

Bank Dividend.
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has declared an interim dividend of 2 1/2 p. per share, subject to deduction of income tax for the half-year ending June 30 at the rate of 2 1/2 p. per dollar.

WAR SAVINGS.

Nineteenth List of the Local Association.

The following amounts, totaling \$90,430, have been received by the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association for the past month and invested in War Loans Investment Trust of Malaysia at 6 per cent. Application forms for membership may be had of all the Banks or from the undersigned. Moneys in any currency, dividend warrants, and bank notes are all accepted:—

Two subscriptions of \$6,000; one of \$5,000; one of \$4,235; one of \$3,120; one of \$3,000; one of \$2,010; three of \$2,000; one of \$1,640; eight of \$1,000; one of \$945; one of \$900; one of \$890; one of \$800; one of 700; five of \$600; thirteen of \$500; two of \$450; one of \$440; one of \$430; seven of \$400; five of \$350; one of \$325; one of \$310; one of \$305; twelve of \$300; one of \$280; nine of \$250; one of \$230; one of \$220; nineteen of \$200; two of \$180; two of \$175; three of \$160; fifteen of \$150; two of \$130; three of \$125; one of \$120; two of \$110; forty of \$100; one of \$95; two of \$80; four of \$75; three of \$70; one of \$65; five of \$60; forty-seven of \$50; six of \$40; five of \$35; ten of \$30; twenty-six of \$25; twelve of \$20; five of \$15; twenty-seven of \$10; twenty-nine of \$5.

Total amount received to date ... \$1,550,655

In addition to the above, the following amounts have been received, all of which have been invested in War Loans Investment Trust of Malaysia at 6 per cent:—

Straits Currency ... \$12,397.48

Previously acknowledged ... 203,439.98

Total ... \$215,837.38

Sterling ... \$ 652: 3: 4

Previously acknowledged ... 5,505: 12: 34

Total ... \$6,157: 15: 74

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Hon. Treasurers and Secretaries.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1918.

PIANO RECITAL.

The following is the programme of the recital by Mr. Denman Fuller which is being given, by kind permission of the Council, at the Helena May Institute next Monday at 5.45 p.m.:—

Waltz in A flat, ... Chopin.
Prelude in C sharp minor, ... Bachmanoff.
Poupees Valente, ... E. Poldini.
Melody in F, ... Rubenstein.
Masurka (No. 2), ... Godard.
Prelude, ... Cyril Scott.
Lullaby, ... Denman Fuller.
"Oh, to be in England", ... May Brahe.
Mrs. B. K. Duncan.
Rondo Capriccioso, Mendelssohn.
Minuet in G, ... J. Paderewski.
Bitterly, ... Grieg.
Nocturne in E flat, Chopin.
Fas des Amphores, O. Chaminade.
Rhapsodie (No. 12), Liszt.

This recital is open to all; at the conclusion a collection will be made which will go intact to the Prisoners of War Fund.

Extract from a letter recently received by Mr. Denman Fuller from an escaped prisoner of war:—"If it was not for these parcels many of our boys would never see old England again."

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 9 a.m. to-day:—

Cyclone or typhoon over N. China Sea, direction unknown.

Cyclone or typhoon S. of Naha, moving N. or N.E.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Sir,—With reference to the letters from Major-General Ventris and Lieut.-Col. Crisp, replying to my recent remarks on this subject in the Military Tribunal yesterday, if candid criticism be "insult," I am afraid I must plead guilty, though none was intended.

If passing men who were examined a year ago without the slightest attempt at any further physical examination, satisfied the Army regulations, I can only say it does not satisfy the men conscripted, whose lives are involved, nor the general public, who are freely condemning it. That many men in the medical examination now going on have been so passed as fit for service, Lieut.-Col. Crisp cannot deny.

In conclusion, and as a justification for taking up the question on behalf of men who cannot well protect themselves, I may add that a definite assurance was given to the unofficial members of the Legislative Council, when urging that there should be more than the Military doctors on the Medical Board that the examination would be most thorough.

Yours etc.

P. H. HOLYOAK
Hongkong, July 11, 1918.

WAR TAX REFUND.

Sir,—Pursuant to my undertaking to pay over to War Charities all refunds of the special War Tax made by my tenants, please be so kind as to accord me space in your columns for acknowledgments of the following in respect of the first and second quarters of 1918:—

O. H. P. Hay Esq. ... \$63.00

Fung Tung Des Firm ... 69.90

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Compradore

Staff Quarters ... 57.54

A. B. Raworth Esq. ... 55.68

Toyan Kuo Firm ... 48.20

J. H. Ruttonjee Esq. ... 29.40

W. Fooks Esq. ... 21.00

The tenants of Nos. 33 and 45 Connaught Rd.

Cent. 2nd. Floor ... 10.04

\$344.36

I would like to add that a cheque for the above total amount of \$344.36 has been forwarded to the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Hon. Secretary of the War Charities Fund, for disposal as the War Charities Committee may determine.

Yours etc.,

ROBERT HO TUNG.
Hongkong, July 11, 1918.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

Government Proposals.

The election of President of the Military Government has been postponed pending the arrival of the representatives of Sun Yat-sen and Tang Shao-yi, but a wire has been sent to the various provinces requesting them to despatch representatives to assist in the administration of the Government. It has been decided that Tang Shao-yi will control the Financial Department, Wa Ting-feng the Foreign, Tang Chi-yao the War, Luk Wing-ting the Military, Lam Po-yick the Navy, and Shum Chun-hsun the Interior Department.

Bank of China.

The chief of the Bank of China has communicated with the Chamber of Commerce that in order to "alleviate the suspicion of this public," the bank is going to destroy its new notes by cutting off a corner, and this will be carried out at 10 a.m. on the 11th inst. in the German bank building on Shamshett. The various guilds therefore should send representatives to supervise.

To the Troops.

In a solemn declaration to the troops on the north-east and western fronts of Kwangtung, Shum Cha-hoon says:—

"You must not look back. I will exhaust my senses of hearing and seeing and the courage of my heart to render you assistance."

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HONGKONG.

Codes.—A.B.C., 5th, A.Z. Français,
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Agencies:—SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PEKIN and TIENSIN.

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FIRE PROOF AND OFFERS SUBSTANTIAL
RESISTANCE TO EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.

REINFORCED CONCRETE WORKS:

Road and Railway Bridges, Bunds, Wharves, Weirs, Retaining Walls, Dams, Industrial Buildings, Towers, Tanks, Godowns, Frameworks, Culverts, Vaults, Floors, Roofs, Pile-hollow and full, all lengths and sizes, Sides and Foundation platforms, Chimneys, Poles for supporting Telegraph and Telephone lines and carrying Electric Light and Power.

COMMISSION, IMPORT & EXPORT

Industrial materials for railways, factories, mines, iron, steel, pipes, angle bars, steel joists, iron sheets, motors and Richey's fire-proof safes.



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MARINE CONSTRUCTION:

Lighters (river and sea) up to 1,000 tons. Hulks, Ferry Boats in steel and reinforced concrete. Sea going ships in reinforced concrete, Steamers and Sailing vessels up to any tonnage.

IRON WORK:

Frame work, machine tools, boilers, and industrial installations.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE WORKS:

Private and Public Buildings, Factories, Godowns, Tunnels, Foundations in bad ground, by compressed air, Walls, Drains, Sewers, Churches, Hotels and Hospitals.

M. M. Brossard, Mopin and Co., shall be pleased to study all technical and industrial questions and are prepared to supply specifications and plans on every kind of metallic or reinforced concrete construction which may be required. Address as above or to their agents Wm. C. JACK & Co., Ltd., 14, Des Vœux Road, Central.

Reinforced Concrete SPECIALISTS.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

June Rubber Outputs.

	lb.
Alma	32,000
Ayer Tawah	28,018
Batu Anam	18,883
Bukit Tob Alang	10,128
Chemor United	18,245
Langkat	78,915
Rapah	12,000
Samagoga	18,800
(For May 15,900 lb.)	
Semambu	14,407
Senawang	32,535
Shanghai K'ebang	14,650
Shanghai Pahang	17,477
Shanghai Seremban	11,021
Sua Manggie	20,000
Ulobi	4,530

Explosives Combine?

A Glasgow correspondent of the Sunday Chronicle says:—There are persistent rumours in business circles here of a huge combination of various explosives and ammunition firms in Great Britain. It is stated a notable company, with extensive works in Scotland, will occupy a leading place. The capital of the new combine will, it is stated, amount to £20,000,000. I believe a definite announcement in connection with the project will be made early next week.

Tungsten Ore Shipments to U.S. and U.K.

Consul-General Anderson, of Hongkong, in his official report to Washington on the general trade of the port, with special reference to the shipment of tungsten ore, says:—Shipments of wolframite or tungsten ore from the South China field to the United States and Great Britain are now arranged upon a fairly satisfactory basis and the business is proceeding in a regular manner. At present shipments to the United States from Hongkong and out of this field by way of other ports run about 120 tons monthly, valued in a rough way at about 100,000 dollars gold. Buyers report that forward contracts will carry their exports to the United States in about the same volume well into next summer at least. There is a considerable quantity of the ore going to Europe at the present time, perhaps 130 tons a month. New deposits of the ore are being found in various portions of Kwangtung and Kwangsi Provinces, and a deposit covering considerable area has been located in the "New Territory" or mainland portion of Hongkong,

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T Demand	3/34
30 d/s.	3/34
60 d/s.	3/41
4 m/s.	3/44
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	148
T/T Japan	148 1/2
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	79
co & New York	
T/T Java	151 1/2
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	451 1/2
Demand, Paris	452

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C.	3/5
4 m/s. D/P.	3/5 1/2
6 m/s. L/C.	3/5 3/4
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	3/5 3/4
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	80 1/4
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	466 1/2
6 m/s. France	471 1/2
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York	79 1/2
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	158 1/2
Demand, Singapore	142
On Haiphong	114 1/2 prem.
On Saigon	114 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok	46 1/2
Sovereign	5 9/5 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	45.20
Bar Silver, per oz.	48 13/16

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

	DISCOUNT PER \$100:
H'kong 50 cts sub.	par.
" 10 "	"
" 5 "	"
Canton	4 1/2% dis.

which is now being developed. There is every prospect, therefore, that the export of the ore will continue to increase rather than diminish. There has been a renewed demand for South China antimony, and increased quantities of both ore and regulus are being exported. The increase in the exports of antimony are altogether a matter of price in the United States. At present the high exchange value of silver is telling against the export of this metal ore from China because of the exceedingly high prices of the exorbitantly high prices of an ordinary return for the ore here, but the demand in the United States is apparently strong enough to take the ore even at high exchange.

CUT DOWN YOUR OFFICE EXPENSES

MONEY WILL
BE SAVED
AT EVERY
TURN OF THE
CYLINDER.



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AND EASY
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For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum

LOOK POON SHAN,

Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital, — France 45,000,000.
Paid up 22,500,000.
(1/4 of the Capital, i.e. France 15,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors: André Perthelet.
General Manager: A. J. Perthelet.

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M. ROUETTE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, Queen's Building, 5, Chater Road. Tel 2440.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

MOUNTAIN SERVICE		HONG KONG SERVICE	
DOWN	UP	DOWN	UP
7:00 A.M.	7:00 A.M.	7:00 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
7:30 A.M.	7:30 A.M.	7:30 A.M.	7:30 A.M.
8:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
8:30 A.M.	8:30 A.M.	8:30 A.M.	8:30 A.M.
9:00 A.M.	9:00 A.M.	9:00 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
9:30 A.M.	9:30 A.M.	9:30 A.M.	9:30 A.M.
10:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
10:30 A.M.	10:30 A.M.	10:30 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
11:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
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7:00 P.M.	7:00 P.M.	7:00 P.M.	7:00 P.M.

SUNDAY SERVICE

7:00 A.M. to 7:30 A.M.

7:30 A.M. to 8:00 A.M.

8:00 A.M. to 8:30 A.M.

8:30 A.M. to 9:00 A.M.

9:00 A.M. to 9:30 A.M.

9:30 A.M. to 10:00 A.M.

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